# UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT DISTRICT OF MINNESOTA ) COURT FILE UNITED STATES of AMERICA ) NO. 19-CR-141 (PJS/SER) ) Courtroom 3C VS. ) Thursday, July 11, 2019 CORNETT GOLDEN ) St. Paul, Minnesota ) 9:00 A.M.

#### MOTIONS HEARING

BEFORE THE HONORABLE STEVEN E. RAU UNITED STATES MAGISTRATE JUDGE

#### APPEARANCES:

OFFICE OF THE U.S. ATTORNEY For the Government:

> By: ALEXANDER D. CHIQUOINE CHARLES J. KOVATS, JR. Assistant U.S. Attorneys 600 United States Courthouse 300 South Fourth Street

Minneapolis, Minnesota 55415

For the Defendant: WOLD MORRISON LAW

> By: AARON J. MORRISON, ESQUIRE 331 Second Avenue South - Suite 705 Minneapolis, Minnesota 55401

JONES DAY

By: KRISTIN K. ZINSMASTER, ESQUIRE

4950 Wells Fargo Center 90 South Seventh Street

Minneapolis, Minnesota 55402

## TIMOTHY J. WILLETTE, RDR, CRR, CRC

Official Court Reporter - United States District Court Warren E. Burger Federal Building & U.S. Courthouse 316 North Robert Street - Suite 146 St. Paul, Minnesota 55101 651.848.1224

1	(9:00 a.m.)
2	PROCEEDINGS
3	IN OPEN COURT
4	(Defendant present)
5	THE COURT: Thank you. Good morning. Please be
6	seated.
7	We're here this morning on the matter entitled
8	United States of America versus Cornett Golden for a motions
9	hearing.
10	Would counsel note their appearances for the
11	record, starting with the Government.
12	MR. CHIQUOINE: Good morning, Your Honor.
13	Alexander Chiquoine on behalf of the United States. With me
14	at counsel table is Charlie Kovats and also Sarah Nelson,
15	who's an intern in our office.
16	THE COURT: Good morning.
17	MR. MORRISON: Good morning, Your Honor. Aaron
18	Morrison appearing on behalf of Mr. Golden with Kristin
19	Zinsmaster.
20	THE COURT: Good morning.
21	All right. It seemed originally we were going to
22	have some testimony. Now that there's been sounds like
23	there's been a change of heart, how do you want to proceed
24	here?
25	MR. MORRISON: Judge, we certainly are not going

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to call witnesses. I think that the Government's in a tough position here in their decision not to call witnesses on the suppression issues. I understand I think from their moving papers they're going to attempt to just proffer evidence which we're going to certainly object to. There are a couple of the exhibits that were listed in their moving papers that we would agree to their admission, and if the Government's not offering any other testimony, we would ask for an opportunity to brief to demonstrate we've met our initial burden and the Government has not. THE COURT: Why don't we -- let's do this: Let's first address whether you've reached any agreement with respect to what I traditionally call non-dispositive motions, then discuss what evidence, Mr. Morrison, you believe the Government -- you don't have any objection to and what evidence you do have an objection to and the basis for that, and then we can discuss whatever briefing is necessary, okay? So why don't we first start with the non-dispositives. MR. MORRISON: I think we're actually in pretty much agreement on them. The Government has indicated on their 404(b) evidence they'll -- they agree to make disclosures within 30 days -- and correct me if I'm wrong, Government, as we go

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       along here, but -- so I think that one's fine.
                 The standard -- Government understands their
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       obligations under Brady and Giglio.
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                 Motion to retain agent notes, the Government
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       indicates it's moot because they're going to do that. I
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       still would prefer an order directing the Government to have
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       their agents retain rough notes.
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                 The only outstanding issue on the non-dispositives
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       would be the disclosure dates for expert witnesses. I'm
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       fine with the joint disclosure 30 days out.
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                 MR. CHIQUOINE: That conforms with everything that
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       we filed in papers. The Government agrees.
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                 THE COURT: All right. So we'll issue an order
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       that reflects that.
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                 Why don't we now move to the exhibits and what you
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       intend to proffer and what the defendant objects to.
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                 MR. CHIQUOINE: Your Honor, the Government today
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       was prepared to proffer the seven exhibits that were
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       attached to its briefing, the omnibus response in
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       opposition. They consist of three videos.
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                 One consists of the TCF surveillance footage.
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       That's Exhibit A.
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                 Exhibit B is a radio run of the officer radio
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       traffic during their response to the TCF robbery on
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       March 27th.
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1 Exhibit C is a Google map showing the GPS tracker 2 route as it was tracked that day. 3 Exhibit D is video from the bus where Mr. Golden was apprehended on March 27th. 4 5 Exhibit E is a photo from the TCF surveillance video that police used to identify Mr. Golden on that day. 6 7 F is a side-by-side showing that photo, the one in 8 Exhibit E, along with Mr. Golden's booking photo from that 9 day. 10 And then finally, Exhibit G is a videotape of the confession. 11 12 THE COURT: Okay. All right. 13 Mr. Morrison, which of those do you object to and 14 which do you have no objections to? 15 MR. MORRISON: So I have no objections to Exhibit 16 D, which is the bus video, and Exhibit G, which is the 17 interrogation video. I would object to the rest of them and 18 I'd like to make a brief argument --19 THE COURT: You may. 20 MR. MORRISON: Obviously this is becoming a new 21 trend in the last number of months in our district, it 22 appears, at least in my experience, of the U.S. Attorneys 23 making an argument that defendants when they raise 24 constitutional issues, Fourth, Fifth or Sixth Amendment 25 issues, that we have not raised with specificity or there's

no issues there that require testimony, and have, it seems to me, started to attempt to do what they're doing here today, not put a live witness on the stand to testify about the evidence or to introduce the evidence, but instead to attempt to transform our district practice into a written motion hearing practice versus having live testimony. And oftentimes -- and I'm certainly probably guilty of this too -- sometimes our initial suppression motions are fairly thin and are fairly -- maybe don't always reach the burden needed.

However, in looking at this issue and looking through kind of, it seems, the history of this district and the U.S. Attorney's Office attempting to circumvent live witnesses at motion hearings, I was struck by a 1999 R&R by Judge Noel in which he stated essentially that the reason why we have motion hearings with live witnesses is because the defendant is not in a position to have often the evidence that is crucial to these kinds of hearings. You don't always capture everything that happened in a police report or what happened before a stop happens without that live testimony, and a defendant can't get that through Rule 16, especially in this district where much of the Jencks is not provided. So we are left with a vacuum.

And so for good reason Judge Noel said -- and I think it's been continued to this day in our district -- a

defendant has a duty to at least allege in their moving papers and make an argument that there are facts in controversy that give rise to a constitutional violation, a suppression issue. In this case, I believe, in our three suppression motions we've done that, and once we've met that hurdle, it is then the Government's burden of production to prove that the evidence they intend to use at trial was permissibly obtained without a constitutional violation.

And I think the problem is with many of the Government's exhibits that they're offering here, is that we have to take it on the Government's word, on a U.S. Attorney standing up and proffering how the exhibit was used, how it was interpreted, versus hearing an officer interpret it.

We also have to take it on the Government's word, for example, in Exhibit E, which is a photograph of the robber at the TCF Bank that allegedly was used by police to identify Mr. Golden on the bus. Well, how do we know that? We're taking it at the Government's word. And I don't believe the Government's lying, but that's the purpose of a hearing. That's the purpose of putting witnesses on the stand under oath so that we know the actual foundation of this exhibit. And I'm not suggesting hearsay isn't permissible. They can put the case agent on the stand to do all this, but at least we have a witness on the stand that we can cross-examine, that we can collect some facts about

the pieces of evidence and there's an actual record under oath versus just attorney proffers saying, "This is the photo that was used to identify your client." I mean, we need more than that. The record needs more than that.

And I can't agree to the remaining exhibits that are offered by the Government because of these issues. I think in the exhibits that I've agreed to they clearly — they would have been introduced with live witnesses, they are clearly are what they are, and I can agree to those, but the remainder of it I cannot agree to.

And I understand the Government has made its intent clear that it does not intend to call witnesses, so I would object to any other evidence being put forth in this record. I'd ask for an opportunity to brief these issues and to show that the Government -- that the defendant has made his initial burden to show that there's a controversy, and to argue that the Government just has simply not produced sufficient evidence to support anything but suppression of these three issues.

MR. CHIQUOINE: Good morning, Your Honor.

THE COURT: Good morning.

MR. CHIQUOINE: The Government would disagree with defense counsel's initial point in that he believes that they have met their initial burden, which he doesn't seem to deny is on the defendant, to raise some genuine issue that

relates to suppression. He does have that burden that the
Williams case shows. And moreover, that burden, although
not substantial, it's more than nothing. It's more than
three sentences in a page-and-a-half-long motion unsupported
by any affidavits, declarations, or any piece of evidence.

Eighth Circuit case law clearly says that cursory allegations unsupported by a record are not enough to warrant an evidentiary hearing, and certainly not one with live witnesses. That's the **Stevenson** case.

All of the issues that are raised in the suppression motions can be settled as a matter of law based on the evidence that the Government proffers here today.

Defense counsel raised concern about taking the Government's word that some exhibits are what they are.

There's two problems with this.

First, the defendant is asking for a double standard. The defendant wants you to take him at his word that the allegations, cursory as they may be, in his moving papers are fact such that he has overcome his initial burden. But when the Government proffers that, for instance, Exhibit E is the photo used by police taken from the TCF surveillance video to identify Mr. Golden on the bus, that that somehow does not constitute evidence under the circumstances. It can't be those two things. The Government can't be held to one burden while the defendant

is held to another one.

We also have the issue here -- so far there have not been any authenticity issues raised with any of the exhibits that the Government has offered here. They have all be been produced in discovery, the defendant has had them and was aware that the Government was planning to use those exhibits at today's hearing.

And also, Your Honor, an evidentiary hearing here is unnecessary on at least some of the motions by the defendant because they can be settled as a matter of law.

For instance, the motion to suppress the show-up identification, taking the facts as the defendant sets them out in his motion paper, case law is abundantly clear that the presence of police and the defendant in handcuffs during identification, while suggestive, is not impermissibly so.

So even taking the record as the defendant would like to have it, the case law, including the very case law that they cite in their moving paper, stands against them. Under those circumstances, there isn't a need to have an evidentiary hearing and the Court already has the record that it needs to be able to develop that or to rule on that motion.

I'd also like to just point out that this here is a motion -- this is a hearing on motions to suppress. It is not a discovery hearing. It's not an opportunity for the

1 defendant to go looking for discovery. It's to rule and 2 make arguments on the defendant's suppression motions. 3 Mr. Morrison is essentially advocating is that this is a 4 discovery-generating and gathering opportunity for the 5 And although Judge Noel may have written -defense. 6 THE COURT: Clearly that's not a shock to you, is 7 it? 8 MR. CHIQUOINE: No, it's not a shock, but simply 9 because it's not a shock doesn't mean that it's the proper 10 procedure under the case law as it exists and as was laid 11 out in the Government's moving papers. 12 Thank you. 13 THE COURT: Thank you. 14 Mr. Morrison, I'm going to give you an opportunity 15 to brief this and I'll give the Government an opportunity to 16 Do you have something else you want to say? respond. 17 MR. MORRISON: No, I can save it for briefing, 18 certainly. 19 THE COURT: You know, I have long struggled -- and 20 I don't think I've had conversations with Mr. Kovats, but 21 I've had conversations with the Federal Defender's Office 22 and the U.S. Attorney's Office about the nature of the 23 motion practice in this district with respect to suppression 24 motions. 25 And simply because of the custom and practice in

this district, what we more often than not do is have -even though I don't like it because I don't think it
adequately prepares the judge who's going to make the call
at the hearing -- the sort of pro forma motions that
Mr. Morrison makes, okay? And the Government sort of makes
their usual pro forma response. And then witnesses are
called and everyone is, you know, illuminated as to what the
real issue is and we have post-hearing briefing.

Now, as much as I didn't like that, that seemed to work the best and it truncated the motion-practice hearing probably a little bit, but it was an effective use of both the witnesses and the testimony.

So I am somewhat sympathetic to what Mr. Morrison is saying, but I'm not certain that it's necessarily true in this case, because these are things — they're not being raised about — there's no authenticity issues raised about the video, the radio run, the Google map, or things like that. So I'm a little troubled about raising this particular issue when real testimony isn't necessarily required for the low standard of probable cause or things like that.

Having said that, I would like to hear from Mr. Morrison and then the Government has an opportunity to respond. I don't like the idea of sort of short-circuiting the notion of having live testimony at a suppression

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       hearing. I don't as a judge. I really don't. I recognize,
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       however, that in this instance this may be more expeditious
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       with some of the exhibits that are being offered.
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                 So that's neither here nor there in terms of how
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       I'm going to rule on this. It's just sort of my intuitive
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       initial response.
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                 How much time do you need, Mr. Morrison?
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                 MR. MORRISON: Two weeks, Judge?
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                 THE COURT: And the Government obviously would
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       like to respond.
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                 MR. CHIQUOINE: Yes, please, Your Honor. Two
       weeks would be sufficient.
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                 THE COURT: All right. So we'll consider it
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       submitted four weeks from now.
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                 Is there anything else that anyone wants to add to
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       the record today?
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                 MR. CHIQUOINE: Just briefly, Your Honor.
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                 I would argue here that the Government's response
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       has not been pro forma. We submitted quite a bit of
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       documentary evidence and also 27 pages of substantive
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       briefing on the subjects raised by Mr. --
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                 THE COURT: In this instance you're correct. I'm
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       describing what I've seen generally, not necessarily here,
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       okay?
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                 MR. CHIQUOINE: Understood.
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                 THE COURT: And, you know, Mr. Morrison was quite
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       honest about the fact that, you know, the defense lawyers
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       traditionally offer three sentences objecting to something
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       because they don't really have a sense of how the testimony
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       is going to come out or what the witness is going to say or
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       the like. So you're right, in this particular instance it's
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       not pro forma. I'm making an observation about it more
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       generally, okay?
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                 MR. CHIQUOINE: Thank you, Your Honor.
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                 THE COURT: Thank you. Anything else?
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                 MR. MORRISON: No, Your Honor.
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                 THE COURT: Thank you. We're in recess.
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            (Proceedings concluded at 9:20 a.m.)
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### CERTIFICATE

I, TIMOTHY J. WILLETTE, Official Court Reporter for the United States District Court, do hereby certify that the foregoing pages are a true and accurate transcription of my shorthand notes, taken in the aforementioned matter, to the best of my skill and ability.

# /s/ Timothy J. Willette

TIMOTHY J. WILLETTE, RDR, CRR, CRC
Official Court Reporter - U.S. District Court
Warren E. Burger Federal Building & U.S. Courthouse
316 North Robert Street - Suite 146
St. Paul, Minnesota 55101
651.848.1224